

INTERNATIONAL

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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Monday, variable with rain. Temp. 22-27 (58-79). Tuesday, cloudy. LONDON: Monday, cloudy showers. Temp. 17-18 (63-64). Tuesday, variable. CHAMBERS, ROMA: Monday, sunny. Temp. 20-34 (68-72). NEW YORK: Monday, showers. Temp. 21-30 (70-86). ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE TWO

No. 29,700

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PARIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1978

Established 1837

Associated Press
Pope Paul at summer residence, Castel Gandolfo, on July 16.

Smith, Black Partners Assailed by Muzorewa

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Bishop Abel Muzorewa today collided with his coalition partners in the biracial government, referring to Prime Minister Ian Smith as a racist and attacking "the Uncle Toms" obstructing the immediate advent of racial equality.

His attack marked the latest bout of tension in Rhodesia's interim government, which has been bedeviled by crises since its inception in March as a transition government leading to majority rule.

It occurred against the backdrop of serious dissension within Bishop Muzorewa's own United African National Council, the most popular of the three black parties engaged in Mr. Smith's effort to achieve an internal majority-rule settlement without guerrilla leaders.

In recent days, five militant sendees for UANC members have attacked Bishop Muzorewa for urging the repeal of anti-Rhodesia trade sanctions, visiting "the enemy" in white-ruled South Africa and for what they called his lack of strategy and inability to lead.

Election Warnings

The new controversies come amid top-level warnings, including one from Mr. Smith, that Rhodesia's first universal suffrage elections might not take place in December as planned because of the mounting campaign of violence by the guerrilla-backed Patriotic Front.

Japan Military Papers Stolen

TOKYO, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Thousands of classified documents have been stolen from Japan's Defense Facilities Agency and apparently passed on to China during a 10-year period, police said yesterday.

An intensive investigation is under way to try to determine the source of the leak.

The newspaper Yomiuri said that the missing papers included sensitive material on missile research and troop deployment. Police denied that report and said that the documents were of secondary importance.

First Atomic Bomb Dropped 33 Years Ago

Hiroshima: In '45 Few Foresaw Effects

TOKYO, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Thirty-three years ago today, at 8:15 in the morning, the belly doors of a U.S.-B-29 bomber opened over the Japanese city of Hiroshima.

A paraclete carrying an awkwardly shaped metal box dropped down and descended toward the city of 300,000. Just 43 seconds later, the first atomic bomb exploded, and central Hiroshima vanished in a cloud of fire.

"What has been done is the greatest achievement of organized science in history," President Harry S. Truman told an elated U.S. public. "We have spent \$2 billion on the greatest scientific gamble in history and won."

The Hiroshima A-bomb in the last days of World War II killed 70,000 persons, according to U.S. estimates. A second bomb dropped on Nagasaki in southern Japan

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Pope Paul VI died today after a heart attack at his summer retreat at Castel Gandolfo, the Vatican announced.

The pontiff would have been 81 next month.

"With profound anguish and emotion we are informed that the pope died at 9:40 tonight, Sunday, Aug. 6," said a sobbing Vatican spokesman, the Rev. Pierfrancesco Pastore.

The pope's death came several hours after he suffered a heart attack in his sickbed while listening to a late afternoon Mass at the papal summer palace, in the Alban Hills 15 miles southeast of Rome.

His death came six days after he told a congregation at Marino near Castel Gandolfo that death was approaching.

Present at the moment of death, Vatican sources said, were the Vatican secretary of state, Cardinal Jean Villot; the assistant secretary

of state, Giuseppe Caprio; the pope's personal secretary, the Rev. Pasquale Macchi; an Irish priest, the Rev. Thomas McGee, and the pope's personal physicians, Dr. Mario Fontana and Dr. Renato Bazzanetti.

Bells Pealing

About 200 persons were in the square of the hilltop town when the announcement of the pope's death came at 10 p.m.

At that instant, all lights in the town went out and within seconds, bells in all of its churches began pealing. The people in the square knelt and crossed themselves.

After the pope is buried, the college of cardinals will meet in secret to choose his successor. Cardinal Giovanni Benelli, archbishop of Florence, is widely regarded as a potential successor.

After the heart attack, the pope immediately received the last rites. Oxygen was administered to aid his

breathing. Vatican sources said that his condition was complicated by a pulmonary edema, a swelling of the lungs due to an abnormal accumulation of fluids.

Yesterday, the Vatican announced that the pope was taking several days of complete rest after a

A detailed obituary on the life of Pope Paul VI will appear in tomorrow's editions.

flare-up of a chronic arthritis condition, which for years had made it difficult for him to walk.

When Pope Paul turned 80 last Sept. 26, rumors swept Italy that he would resign and retire to a monastery near his home city of Brescia. The Vatican strongly denied the rumors.

Born on Sept. 26, 1897, Pope Paul VI was one of the 20th century's most innovative, controversial and criticized church fathers. He

may be best remembered as a leader who changed modern Catholicism's face but would not tamper with its soul.

Pope Paul implemented a new liturgy, simplified administration, stripped the Vatican of much pomp and ceremony, and internationalized and rejuvenated its Italian-dominated bureaucracy.

He worked hard to accelerate the ecumenical movement, inviting leaders of the Orthodox and Anglican churches to the Vatican and visiting six continents during his 15-year reign on the Throne of St. Peter.

Saddened by the secular world's conflicts, Pope Paul became the "Pilgrim Pope," sweeping around the globe as a space-age apostle of peace. But although he logged more miles than any previous pontiff and sharpened the Vatican's involvement in world affairs, he was unable to influence them.

His refusal to condone artificial means of birth control, allow priests to marry or let women be ordained fanned hostility between liberal and conservative factions and made him the target of criticism by both.

Roman Catholic Church's first 20th-century schism.

Pope Paul's reaction to dissent in the church never went beyond lamentation. In the few cases where he did act, he did so reluctantly and late.

Defying papal warnings, entrepreneurs and an order suspending him from priestly duties, the French traditionalist Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre set up his own seminary, ordained priests and toured Europe and the Americas seeking support for his ideal of a church like that of his forefathers. His supporters are believed to be in the tens of thousands and his financial backing considerable.

Pope Paul reportedly went over his failure to surmount the disunity in his own church, disunity touched off by the Ecumenical Council that he inherited from Pope John XXIII and carried to completion in 1965.

"Enough of dissent inside the church," he said. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Bishop Abel Muzorewa

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"There is in Britain and deep-rooted hatred of the Rhodesian Front," he said referring to Mr. Smith's party, "and of racism as symbolized and personified in Mr. Smith."

Bishop Muzorewa also assailed

the other two black parties in the government. "I come back determined that we must make more visible progress toward preparations for majority rule. I am no longer prepared to tolerate the obstructiveness of the Uncle Toms in our midst.... I will not and cannot allow my party to be exploited and used for reactionary and selfish ends," he said.

Mr. Smith has said that discrimination, including segregation in housing, pre-university schools and government hospitals, cannot be abolished at once because tribal blacks suddenly would be exposed to unfair competition from more knowledgeable whites.

Bishop Muzorewa said that the interim government is being "severely condemned for not removing racial discrimination" by the governments and major political parties of Britain and the United States.

Both powers have refused to recognize the internal accord because they seek to work out a Rhodesian settlement involving the Patriotic Front. Bishop Muzorewa implied

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Symbols of Harsh Penal System

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG (NYT) — About once a month, the Pretoria Central Prison, a dingy red-brick structure on the outskirts of South Africa's administrative capital, is the scene of a gruesome ritual: the execution by hanging, in swift succession, of groups of men convicted of rape or murder.

Every year, South Africa executes more people than most other Western countries together. Last year the total was 90, compared with an annual average of 70 in the last decade. Of the 90, only one was white, a convicted rapist. Of the rest, 63 were blacks and 26 were of mixed race.

The condemned men are the ultimate symbols of South Africa's rate of violent crime, which is higher than that of any other Western country. They are also the ultimate victims of a penal system that relies, to a degree unusual in the Western world, on retribution rather than rehabilitation.

Each year in parliament, Helen Suzman, a white liberal, demands that the government cease setting a "world record" for legal executions and abolish the death penalty. The most powerful case against the practice was made by Breyten Breytenbach, one of the country's foremost poets, who described the events preceding the hangings in a letter smuggled out of the Pretoria prison last year.

Mr. Breytenbach, who is serving a nine-year term for a 1975 subversion conviction, observed the sequence from a maximum-security cell adjacent to the gallows. In the letter, he said that the condemned men, in groups of four to eight, usually are informed of their execution date a week in advance, then moved into a communal cell.

Once together, the men began singing, mostly hymns. At night, some sobbed, occasionally crying out for loved ones. Finally, some time after 6 a.m. on Monday mornings, the usual time for hangings, they began moving, one by one, to the gallows.

"The saddest thing is to wake in the night and hear a man crying," the poet wrote. "Then, in the morning, when all is pleasant and fresh outside, they go up to the gallows singing 'Jerusalem.' " The hymn, a favorite among South African blacks, is based on a poem by William Blake that evokes a utopian vision of a future without oppression.

The frequent resort to the gallows causes little stir among the governing Afrikaners, Dutch-descended whites who adhere to a Calvinist morality brought by their forefathers from 17th-century Europe. But the harshness of the penal system is a source of growing

unease among social workers and criminologists, particularly those in close contact with blacks, who commit close to 80 percent of crimes.

As is commonly the case in South Africa among those whose careers depend directly or indirectly on the government, few of those involved were willing to speak on the record. But one man expressed a common view when he described the black townships such as Soweto, outside Johannesburg, as "perfect crime factories" and as-

sailed the government for doing little to alleviate the social conditions that breed violence.

The relationship of social disadvantage to crime is suggested by statistics. In 1973, of every 10 blacks who committed offenses 6 were unemployed. More recent figures show that nearly one in three blacks, and more than one in two persons of mixed race, are drunk when they commit offenses. Of the 294,973 violent crimes reported in 1977, just over 90 percent were committed by nonwhites, who con-

stitute 84 percent of the population.

Research suggests that nonwhites tend to get harsher sentences than whites for the same offenses. Convicted whites also tend to be more successful in obtaining death-sentence commutations from the state president.

For all races, sentences tend to be harsh. In 1976, there were 273,393 people, one in every 95 in the country, sentenced to prison terms. More than half of these were "pass offenders," blacks convicted

of having broken laws that restrict their right to live and work in white areas of the country; they received sentences averaging three months.

But there were more than 3,000 sentences of five years and more, including 42 life terms and 1,259 indefinite sentences of 9 to 15 years for "habitual" criminals.

The contrast in sentencing are striking. In a recent case in Johannesburg, a 21-year-old black was sentenced to five years in prison for dealing in marijuana, although the amount involved was only four ounces, it was the man's first offense, and the court was told that marijuana smoking was traditional among the Pedi people of the northern Transvaal, the offender's home. A year ago in Bloemfontein, a 29-year-old black was sentenced to six months in prison for having stolen a cake from a parked car because, he told the court, he was hungry.

In contrast, whites accused of assaulting blacks, even in cases where the charge is homicide, frequently receive suspended sentences. Often, a white who has shot a black man dead has only to satisfy the court that the victim was acting suspiciously — climbing a garden fence at night, for instance — to win acquittal.

Whippings After Soweto

Blacks also are the principal victims of corporal punishment, which remains a common resort of the courts. In 1975 and 1976, a total of 2,251 people were sentenced to whipping. 84 percent of them black and 73 percent of them over 21. After the 1976 Soweto riots, 528 blacks were sentenced to whipping, including an 8-year-old boy who was sentenced to five lashes for having attended an illegal gathering in Port Elizabeth.

South Africa's prison population averages 100,000 daily. The figure is proportionately the highest of any Western country, owes much to the fact that the government, citing cost considerations, has not developed a probation and parole system for prisoners on anything like the scale common in the West.

Besides adequate parole and probation, reformers would like to see an end to the system of prison labor, particularly the arrangement under which thousands of prisoners work for farmers. The system, dating to the early days of white settlement, has become a significant factor in the agricultural economy, with hundreds of farmers relying for much of their manual labor on black and mixed-race prisoners "hired" from nearby prisons.

The cost to the farmer, in some rural areas, is as little as 48 cents a day for each man, 28 cents on Saturdays, if the farmer provides his own guards. With prison guards the cost triples. The revenues — close to \$10 million from state bodies alone in 1976 — goes toward the upkeep of the prisons. Unlike the practice in similar systems elsewhere, the prisoners earn nothing.

Another change favored by reformers is an end to the government monopoly of liquor sales in black and mixed-race areas. An opposition senator, Eric Winchester, pressing for a government inquiry into violent crime during a recent parliamentary debate, said he was "scandalized" by the fact that the government persisted in a trade that contributed so heavily to crime. Last year revenues from the government liquor outlets contributed more than \$220 million to the budgets of the nonwhite townships, their largest source of income.

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partment and CIA that the bomb was planted in the briefcase by sides of Mr. Ismail.

U.S. officials acknowledge that the Carter administration is disturbed by prospects of further radicalization in Southern Yemen as a result of the seizure of power by Mr. Ismail, who is linked ideologically to Communist countries, principally to the Soviet Union, East Germany and Cuba.

Since taking power as the main figure in a ruling three-man council, Mr. Ismail has indicated that Southern Yemen would renew support of a rebel movement in the Dhofar region of Oman to the east, although he has spoken in conciliatory tones about relations with Yemen.

U.S. officials admit concern about the possibility that Aden, under the direction of Mr. Ismail, could grant naval base rights to the Soviet Union, either in the former British harbor at Aden or on the islands of Perim and Socotra south of the Red Sea.

But administration officials familiar with the region feel that the Southern Yemen leaders are too rooted in the nationalist tradition of their people to agree to the establishment of such bases.

No 'Real Threat'

The officials note that the U.S. Navy has frequently voiced suspicions that Southern Yemen might

serve as a Soviet base for the Indian Ocean, with a potential role blocking access to the Red Sea and the Suez Canal.

There has also been annoyance in U.S. military circles that Southern Yemen has served not only as a sanctuary for leftist terrorists of various nationalities but also for a sea transit between the Soviet Union and African crisis areas such as Ethiopia.

But the State Department has concluded that Southern Yemen, which has only about 1.5 million people, does not pose a real threat to anyone and hence is not worth larger concern.

Department officials point out that while Southern Yemen could rely on substantial economic aid from the Soviet bloc, it has been economically "frozen" by a decision of the Arab League countries, including its northern neighbor, that could cut off lucrative remittances from Southern Yemen working abroad, amounting to two-thirds of the estimated \$300 million in hard-currency income.

Officials say the administration holds that the United States, which had limited consular relations with Southern Yemen between 1967 and 1969, cannot hope now to normalize relations with a country at odds not only with other Western powers but also with its Arab neighbors.

12 months — but it failed to bring the spiritual rebirth Pope Paul had sought.

Reports that he was despondent and considered resigning on his 75th or 80th birthday were caused for years despite sharp denials. He did not resign, but some Vatican-watchers believe he toyed with the idea and decided against it.

Pope Paul has a high and exceptional sense of duty." Cardinal Giacomo Benelli said just before the pontiff's 80th birthday. "He knows his way to himself to this mission and no one can remove him from it."

In recent speeches, Pope Paul referred repeatedly to his age, kindliness and approaching death. "Death for us cannot be far away," he told Easter worshippers in 1978. In speeches a year later, he referred to himself as a "poor hermit" and said he saw the "threshold of life beyond" approaching.

Fukuda to Visit Egypt

CAIRO, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda will visit Cairo Sept. 9 on a tour aimed at consolidating relations with Egypt, the Middle East News Agency reported yesterday.

Dies at Castel Gandolfo

Pope Has Heart Attack,

(Continued from Page 1)

church," he told a weekly general audience in 1975. "Enough of the self-injury inflicted by Catholics on their indispensable cohesion. Enough of disobedience labeled as freedom. Today, more than ever, there is a need for building, not destroying, the church."

He caused further controversy by attributing divisions to the devil, whom contemporary Catholic theology tended to play down or expel away.

"This world is under the dominion of a power that is great and indescribable but is at work: the spirit of Satan working among mankind," he said in a 1977 speech.

Born Giovanni Battista Montini, in Brescia, northern Italy, the future 262nd pope was one of three

sons of a middle-class lawyer and journalist. He succeeded Pope John on June 21, 1963.

Intense, shy, sometimes moody, Pope Paul's demeanor bore no trace of Pope John's jovial simplicity, and he could never match his predecessor's popularity.

But those who met Pope Paul often found him a man of surprising warmth and charm. What he lacked with God and with each other.

Recycled Turtles

TARRAGONA, Spain, Aug. 6 (AP) — A vacationing ecologist, who refused to be identified, is spending his summer buying live turtles at a fish market and putting them back into the Mediterranean, the news agency EFE reported yesterday.

12 months — but it failed to bring the spiritual rebirth Pope Paul had sought.

Unquestioned faith and carefully moderated change were his watchwords. He brooked no attempts to change church dogma or challenge the authority of Rome.

Disheartened by wars he could not stop, wearied by disease he could not control and plagued by arthritic pains in the knees, Pope Paul called a Holy Year in 1975 as his ultimate effort to reconcile with God and with each other.

The Holy Year was an organizational success — an estimated 8.7 million pilgrims came to Rome in

the year.

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Stresses Missile Development**Carter Vows to Maintain U.S. as Top Naval Power**

By Terence Smith

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 6 (NYT) — In an apparent reference to growing Soviet naval power, President Carter pledged yesterday that the United States would maintain "naval forces that can never be challenged successfully by any other power on earth."

Speaking at the commissioning ceremony of the nuclear missile-launching cruiser Mississippi, a

\$262 million ship, Mr. Carter also promised to continue the "development and modernization of the submarine-launched ballistic missile component" of the nation's strategic nuclear forces.

After his administration's decision to curtail the Navy's ambitious shipbuilding program and his opposition to the construction of a new nuclear aircraft carrier, Mr. Carter's remarks seemed designed to reassure the naval officers in the audience and their supporters on Capitol Hill of his commitment to the Navy's future.

Mr. Carter was joined on the platform by Adm. Hyman Rickover, the founder of the nuclear Navy, who was Mr. Carter's commander when the president was a Navy lieutenant in the 1940s.

The admiral applauded his former subordinate as "one of our finest leaders and a prophetic thinker who will be recognized for his true value as a great legislator."

Clearly angered by the many criticisms of Mr. Carter and his administration, Adm. Rickover said: "The public is more critical of those in high office today than it has ever been. It is easier to point out the flaws and fallacies of a great man than to be one. Simple and sweeping views are useful only to those who have no responsibility."

The sleek gray nuclear warship that Mr. Carter commissioned here is the fourth to bear the name Mississippi. The first was used by Commodore Matthew Perry as his flagship on his voyage to Japan in 1853. The second Mississippi sailed with President Theodore Roosevelt's "Great White Fleet" on its world cruise in 1909. The third Mississippi was a battleship that saw service in World War II. In the late 1940s, it was converted into an experimental gunnery and radar ship on which Mr. Carter served as a lieutenant.

Meanwhile, the Bengali daily Bangla reported yesterday that about 10,000 refugees had fled from camps to evade repatriation. Many have quietly slipped into other parts of Bangladesh to look for alternative homes, it said.

Diplomatic sources said the United Nations had offered to help with the repatriation but that so far Rangoon had not given any response.



President Carter and Adm. Hyman Rickover are shown some of the controls of the new U.S. nuclear-powered missile cruiser, Mississippi, by the ship's commander, Capt. Peter Hekman.

Burma Refugees To Start Leaving Camps Aug. 30

DACCA, Bangladesh, Aug. 6 (AP) — The repatriation of Burmese refugees in 11 camps in the border town of Cox's Bazar will start on Aug. 30, the Eastern News Agency reported yesterday.

The report said Bangladesh and Burmese officials were maintaining satisfactory contact and were working on the repatriation process.

According to official statistics, 225,000 Burmese are being sheltered in the camps. The two governments signed an agreement last month providing for the repatriation of the Moslem refugees in batches of 200 to 300 daily. At this rate, it could take more than a year to complete the process. However, the two sides expressed confidence it would be completed in six months.

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For Uruguayan Police in Early 1970s**Cuban Says U.S. Ran Torture Programs**

By Alan Riding

HAVANA, Aug. 6 (NYT) — A Cuban agent who says he infiltrated the CIA as a double agent and was sent to work in Uruguay has charged that U.S. police advisers routinely recommended torture for interrogation there in the early 1970s.

Manuel Hevia, 44, who said that he worked for the CIA between 1962 and 1970, charged Friday that a U.S. official, Dan Mitrione, personally tortured four beggars to death with electric shocks as part of his interrogation course for Uruguayan policemen in 1970.

Mr. Mitrione, head of a "public safety program" of the U.S. Agency for International Development in Montevideo, was killed by Uruguay's Tupamaro guerrillas after being kidnapped in 1970. At the time, the State Department denied charges by leftists that Mr. Mitrione had taken part in torture of political prisoners.

After saying at a news conference that Mr. Mitrione took part in torture, Mr. Hevia continued: "If you ask me whether there were interrogations, I'd say no, because the unfortunate beggars who were being tortured had no way of answering because they were asked no questions. They were merely guinea pigs to show the effect of electric shock on different parts of the human body."

"But there has been a lot of talk about Mitrione," he went on. "This is wrong because it suggests that his behavior was the excess of an individual. Mitrione represented the program of the American mission, and Mitrione was only carrying out policy."

AID's public safety programs, advising police forces around the world, were terminated by Congress in 1975 after criticism of them in Congress.

Mr. Hevia's public appearance coincided last week with the 11th International Youth Festival, which is being attended by 22,000 leftists from 140 countries.

He presented a book entitled "Passport 11333," in which he said that he was first contacted on behalf of the CIA early in 1962. He consulted Cuban security officials, he added, and was told to cooperate.

In November, 1962, he sought asylum in the Uruguayan Embassy here and seven months later went into exile in Miami, where he was formally recruited, trained by the CIA and sent to Uruguay.

He said he worked in the AID public safety division in Montevideo. "The American aim was to create an entirely new national intelligence network, working through the police and eliminating politically those army officers who were considered too nationalist and unwilling to allow an American takeover of intelligence," he said.

Mr. Hevia, who attended high school in Waterbury, Conn., in the early 1950s and speaks perfect English, said that his interrogation introduced by Mr. Mitrione involved the use of electric shock, special chemicals and modern psychological techniques against detainees.

"The special horror of the course

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After Mr. Mitrione's killing in 1970, there were many unconfirmed reports, circulated principally by leftists in Uruguay, that he had participated in the torture of political prisoners.

On Jan. 1, 1979, the landing fee will be raised to 1,700 yen (\$8.94) a ton from the present level of 1,600 yen. The new rates will make the cost of landing a jumbo jetliner at Narita almost twice as high as it is at Kennedy Airport in New York.

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After saying at a news conference that Mr. Mitrione took part in torture, Mr. Hevia continued: "If you ask me whether there were interrogations, I'd say no, because the unfortunate beggars who were being tortured had no way of answering because they were asked no questions. They were merely guinea pigs to show the effect of electric shock on different parts of the human body."

"But there has been a lot of talk about Mitrione," he went on. "This is wrong because it suggests that his behavior was the excess of an individual. Mitrione represented the program of the American mission, and Mitrione was only carrying out policy."

AID's public safety programs, advising police forces around the world, were terminated by Congress in 1975 after criticism of them in Congress.

Mr. Hevia's public appearance coincided last week with the 11th International Youth Festival, which is being attended by 22,000 leftists from 140 countries.

He presented a book entitled "Passport 11333," in which he said that he was first contacted on behalf of the CIA early in 1962. He consulted Cuban security officials, he added, and was told to cooperate.

In November, 1962, he sought asylum in the Uruguayan Embassy here and seven months later went into exile in Miami, where he was formally recruited, trained by the CIA and sent to Uruguay.

He said he worked in the AID public safety division in Montevideo. "The American aim was to create an entirely new national intelligence network, working through the police and eliminating politically those army officers who were considered too nationalist and unwilling to allow an American takeover of intelligence," he said.

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The Korean Inquiry Lives

Frankly, we thought we'd seen the end of the Korean influence-peddling inquiry when the House ethics committee summed up what wrongdoing it had found in a year and its special prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, announced he'd gone as far as he could without Kim Dong Jo.

The inquiry suddenly revived, however, with word that Mr. Kim, the former ambassador in Washington who has been accused of bribing as many as 10 congressmen will be responding to the committee's queries after all. His cooperation is critical; congressmen on the take from rice dealer Tongsun Park could deny they were dealing with a known foreign agent, but this is not a claim that anyone on the take from Ambassador Kim can sustain. Taking something "of any kind, whatever" from a foreign official violates a constitutional ban; it is not a crime for which a congressman can be prosecuted, but it is something for which a member could properly be punished by the House.

posed for personal reasons to try to show that he could extract information from the Koreans that his disaffected special counsel, Mr. Jaworski, could not.

Skepticism is very much in order, nonetheless. Mr. Flynt, with the State Department quietly seconding him, suggests that the Koreans have offered assurances that the Kim answers will be accurate and substantive: Names will be named. Hmm.

Procedurally, the terms — an exchange of letters — under which the House has agreed to question Ambassador Kim are those Mr. Jaworski earlier rejected. There is no requirement that, at least at some later point in the process, the testimony be taken under some form of oath; and there is no provision for cross-examination, though there is a prospect that "clarifying" questions can be asked. The danger is that any material provided by Mr. Kim will be merely a smear, or unusable in a subsequent House disciplinary proceeding.

The key apparently is that the Koreans, after rejecting a final personal appeal by House Speaker Thomas O'Neill to receive two special emissaries on the Kim matter, felt obliged to do something to remove the bitter taste their stonewalling had left in U.S. mouths. That Mr. Jaworski, Seoul's nemesis, had meanwhile withdrawn from the inquiry and that, notwithstanding the scandal, Congress had voted military aid perhaps made it easier for Seoul to bend without seeming to lose face by buckling under U.S. pressure. The State Department encouraged a gesture of reasonableness to sweeten the future atmosphere in which Washington will regard Korea. Ethics committee chairman John Flynt Jr., D-Ga., assented, seemingly dis-

If, on the other hand, the Koreans are playing games, the cost will be heavy indeed. It will be painful to just about everybody concerned if Ambassador Kim helps verify even some of the allegations that have been made against him. But it will be a wise investment in the candor and trust that good friends and allies owe to each other.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Tip Blows His Top

Ah, what a battle of titans: Tip O'Neill, the speaker of the House, versus the White House.

And what was it all about? Well, the speaker last year got the administration to keep his friend Robert Griffin in an important job. But the administration later concluded that he had to be replaced. Apparently, not enough care was taken to assure the speaker's sensibilities. He became angry indeed, saying he had been misled by Frank Moore, the president's emissary, and that he and Griffin had been "shabbily treated."

The White House then abandoned its posture of dignified virtue and told Vice President Mondale, no less, to find Griffin another

job "worthy of his talents." But that did not appease the speaker — and he tried to back his blocks and his dump truck. He would not allow Moore, the president's congressional liaison, into his office.

A White House spokesman called the tempest "unfortunate." That seems a mild word for cronyism, clumsiness and pouting; "silly" would be more like it. The episode's only redeeming feature is its brevity. The vice president has found Mr. Griffin a nice, new \$50,000 job. O'Neill is moving from grumpiness to magnanimity. Graham crackers and milk for all.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other U.S. Opinion

Fedorenko Decision

The decision of a federal court judge in Florida to permit Feodore Fedorenko, accused Nazi war criminal, to keep his American citizenship was justified on the basis of the evidence presented against him.

Fedorenko . . . denied that he whipped and shot Jews in the notorious Nazi prison camp at Treblinka while he was a guard there during World War II. He claimed he was forced to be a guard after the Nazis took him as a prisoner.

Judge Norman C. Roettger noted that Fedorenko also was a victim of Nazi aggression. He said that the burden of proof that he had committed atrocities at the prison was not met. During the trial some of the elderly witnesses were vague about identifying him.

The judge said it appeared that some had been coached on what to say. He criticized the "tearful theatrics" and the shouts of demistrators at the courthouse for the death penalty.

Fedorenko admitted lying on his naturalization papers when he came to this country 35 years ago, but said he did it to prevent being sent to the Soviet Union. A native of Ukraine he stated falsely that he had been a farmer in Poland when he was taken prisoner by the Nazis.

The judge said the lie was not serious enough to warrant taking away his citizenship. That would have meant deportation and possible trial as a war criminal in Europe . . .

Those who would convict Fedorenko for a

questionable role 35 years ago as a Nazi prison guard should remember that Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel many years ago, when he was an admitted revolutionary, took part in action that was considered criminal.

If Begin were to be arrested and brought to trial . . . there would be justifiable protests against prosecution at this late date. Time makes a big difference in memories and behavior . . .

—From the Waterbury (Conn.) American.

The Sinking White House

A team of government surveyors has disclosed that the White House is sinking. The building has settled about a quarter of an inch during the last 30 years.

We shouldn't wonder. There's been a lot of shifting going on during the last half-century. There was wide agreement, for example, that the Roosevelt White House was tilted far left of center. During Eisenhower's administration, pundits noted that it swung back to the right. Then back to the left again during Kennedy and Johnson. It almost sunk in the ooze under Nixon.

These days nobody knows in which direction the Carter White House is leaning. Some claim it's gone to the right, while others say no, it's really leaning left.

With all the current doubt as to direction, it's hardly surprising that the building isn't stable. Or the country either for that matter.

—From the Portland (Me.) Press Herald.

International Opinion

Weak Hand in Rhodesia

The situation in Rhodesia is one of accelerating disaster. The internal solution prodded in March has failed. It has produced no discernible progress toward a just society. The four-man government of Smith, Muzorewa, Sithole and Chirau lacks authority. Most important, fighting has increased and is expected to go on increasing . . . [Brit-

ish Foreign Secretary] Owen has neither pushed Smith and his associates into meaningful exchanges within Rhodesia nor does he seem to cut much ice with [guerrilla leaders] Nkomo and Mugabe. Without force at its disposal Britain's hand has always been a weak one. Owen's supporters say that he has made the best of it. The fact remains that he has not succeeded.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 7, 1903

PANAMA, Columbia — The Colombian government has closed the paper El Istmo for a six-month period following publication of an article which advocated the secession of the Isthmus of Panama, a part of Colombia, from that country, and the subsequent independence of the area. "We do not seek annexation to a foreign power," the article said. "We advocate the proclamation of a sovereign republic governed and controlled by Isthmians alone."

Fifty Years Ago

August 7, 1928

LONDON — Vacancies for transatlantic passage aboard the huge new British airship R-100 have all been filled, it was announced today. A one-way ticket aboard the dirigible, now in final stages of completion in Yorkshire, costs \$5,000, but more than a hundred applications have had to be turned down. The R-100, which boasts a dance hall, palm court, veranda cafe, staterooms, and libraries, is due to be launched for trial flights early next month.



'As Chaperone, I Will Not Tolerate Holding Hands and Positively No Heavy Breathing.'

U.S. Human-Rights Laws: Trade Barrier?

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON — The conflict over President Carter's human-rights program broke into an embarrassing boil on Aug. 3 when one of this nation's best Asian friends, Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo, boycotted Assistant Secretary of State Pat Derian's brief appearance at a meeting here of U.S. Asian allies.

As Mr. Carter's human-rights spearpoint, Derian wields a sharp weapon which drew blood on her visit to Manila last year. "She was rude to President Marcos," one ranking diplomat said. "Romulo was boycotting her here as an individual, not as a U.S. government official."

Allies of Derian insist she was only doing her duty in Manila. They insist, too, that the wave of new laws requiring strict human-rights accountability before U.S. arms, police equipment or ordinary commercial goods can be approved for export are making her job more complex than it used to be.

Under Attack

True or not, Derian and her rapidly expanding Office of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs are under attack — still largely subterranean — from the administration's political and economic specialists, from trade experts in the Commerce Department and from U.S. manufacturers. Thus far, the effect on the dauntless Derian, a veteran of the Mississippi civil rights wars, is not noticeable.

On July 17 she hired liberal arms-specialist Stephen Cohen from the State Department's policy-planning staff to supervise all security-assistance exports (arms and police equipment) from the human-rights standpoint. Cohen

was the 10th top professional named to Derian's staff. At least two more are wanted.

Human-rights activists at new laws linking arms sales to human rights made the hiring of Cohen mandatory. But the Pentagon, jealous about its arms-control powers, is angered. Cohen's new role is also resented by some officials in the office of Lucy Benson, undersecretary of state for security assistance.

Special Clout

More to the point is Derian's zealous political activist. High-ranking diplomats report that to push human-rights goals of Jimmy Carter, Derian is blunt. She informed the leaders of at least one foreign country with a poor human-rights record that, as the only assistant secretary of state sworn in by Mr. Carter himself, she possesses special clout. Insiders say she is the only assistant secretary who rates a regular private weekly session with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Some sins attributed to her may be exaggerated. For example, con-

sider the case of the \$411 worth of "grain protectors" and belts for riot police in Indonesia (which has human-rights problems but sells the U.S. 9 percent of its imported oil). In fact, that deal was approved Aug. 4 after a delay of a month or weeks.

But Mark Schneider, Derian's top aide and Sen. Edward Kennedy's former legislative assistant, apparently had disapproved the deal.

His initials appear on a confidential memorandum on which a lower-ranking official had written "no go" for the "grain" gear. Indeed, the higher-up decision to overrule Schneider may have resulted from press inquiries, curious over the fate of Indonesia's request.

Delays

More than \$600 million worth of U.S. exports to Argentina (including \$270 million for Allis-Chalmers generators) have been held up more than four months. An additional half-billion dollars in military sales is in the same "hold" category, with no assurance that export licenses will be granted.

Argentina is looking to Europe and Japan, even to the Soviet Union, for other sources for this stuff," a State Department economist expert said. "Once these trade patterns change they tend to stay changed."

Although both the military and commercial portions of these

sales also would not change, Peking

relations also would not change. The

Peking leaders still consider the

United States a capitalist-imperial

state and will continue to do so

until they realize that communism

is not the way of the modern world.

Normalization would not change

that rationale. Following the cor-

malization, Peking could approach

Moscow at any time.

Washington-Moscow relations

on the other hand, would be further

strained, making the world worse.

Two U.S. presidents and two

secretaries of state have visited Pe-

king on 10 occasions during the last

five years. No ranking figures from

Communist China have paid an offi-

cial visit to Washington. Many

Asians wonder why the United

States has to be so servile as to beg for

normalization; and why the United

States is unnecessarily negotiating

from a position of weakness, seem-

ingly unaware of possible repara-

tions such normalization will bring

about to Taiwan and to Asia's

pocket.

Such zeal has led Derian into

deep trouble with the Philippines in

the past. It could lead her to trou-

ble with the White House in the

near future.

protect ourselves from abuse. Nor

can we use these same mass media

to supplement or rectify informa-

tion damaging to our interests or

our dignity, since such elementary

rights are often absent. Nothing

short of a universal ethic, maybe

even an international right, would

suffice to redress this deficiency.

Thus, there is no question of our

attacking freedom of expression,

but rather of assuring other peo-

ple's right of expression. In fact,

the concept of a new world infor-

mation order does not imply

that the state will take over the de-

veloping countries' news media. On

the contrary, entails fostering the de-

velopment of those countries' news

media to enable them to participate in

a better balanced flow of news

among all areas of the world. Far

from seeking any curb on freedom

of the press, this concept intends to

promote it by increasing the sourses

of information.

News Analysis

China Seen Warning Vietnam in Feud

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK (NYT) — The great falling-out between China and Vietnam has given more delight than concern to Southeast Asian governments fearful of the two major Communist powers in this region, but they respect the customs of diplomacy and do not let their pleasure show.

For the time being, the verbal escalation of the dispute between the former allies has not given rise to fears of war between them, but predictions of the course that events might take are guarded among both Asian officials and Western diplomats.

With minor differences in inter-

pretation, arising largely from the secretiveness of both governments, which has not changed despite the high pitch of mutual accusations, a consensus has emerged on the causes of the dispute, although an abruptness with which a strained but publicly polite relationship broke down puzzles many observers.

Sizing up the prospects for the Chinese-Vietnamese negotiations scheduled for this month, diplomats and other sources feel that the controversy is so fundamental that a paper-over is the best that Peking and Hanoi can hope for. The primary issues in dispute are assumed to be the steady drift of

Cambodians Report Executions For Love Out of 'Mating Period'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Cambodia's leaders have decreed "mating periods" several days each year during which young men and women may meet romantically without fear of reprisal. But if between mating periods they flirt, engage in sex, or talk about anything except economic development, they are liable to be summarily executed.

That is the account given by Cambodians who have escaped to Thailand since the Communists seized power in 1975.

Rep. John Anderson, R-Ill., obtained copies of interviews with recent Cambodian refugees conducted by U.S. Embassy officers in Bangkok. He released these along with some embassy analyses of the Cambodian situation.

A March 1977 report from an observer of Cambodia to the State Department states: "One of the sadder features in Cambodia today is that having a 'love affair' is considered a crime."

A refugee from Siem Reap recalled a friend who was discovered having intercourse. The Communists beat him to death, forcing his girlfriend to watch.

Private scholars estimate that as many as 1.2 million of Cambodia's 8 million people may have perished in the bloodbath that followed the fall of Phnom Penh.

"The Khmer Rouge charge that everyone associated with the Lon Nol regime works now for the CIA," a 38-year-old hospital worker said. "Third graders are regarded as 'dangerous intellectuals.'"

The worker continued: "Eight million Cambodians! Ridiculous. At most there are only 3 million, perhaps only 2 million. The country is empty. A buffalo tender told me there are 400 widows in a village formerly of 2,000 people."

Marcos Kin Linked to Shooting**Inaction in Student Death Leaves Filipinos Uneasy**

By Bernard Wideman

MANILA, Aug. 6 (UPI) — A trial, sometimes resulting in protests, has passed since the nephew of Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos and his nephew's bodyguard reportedly gunned down a college student and his parents, fatally wounding the student. No charges have been filed, but that does not surprise many Filipinos.

"What can we do? We're over a barrel," an official said about the case of the 24-year-old nephew, Andrew Avelino Barba, whose name has yet to appear in the government-controlled Manila press in connection with the shooting. Government investigators ordered into the case by Mr. Marcos have asked few questions, according to witnesses to the shooting.

After six years of martial law, and despite the president's pronouncements to end improper influences in government, rank continues to have its age-old privileges in the Philippines.

Three years ago, when the son of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and a bodyguard became involved in the shooting death of another youth, the National Bureau of Investigation recommended that charges be filed against Mr. Enrile's son. None were.

The grandson of Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo was charged with rape three years ago in an unusually celebrated case, but court proceedings apparently have been suspended indefinitely.

Service Transferred

Americans as representatives of the government's principal international ally, are also sometimes included in the power structure and allowed some of its benefits. The mayor of Makati, the heavily commercial district where the Barba shootings took place June 25, said recently that he told his police force several years ago not to file charges against a U.S. ambassador's son who had been arrested in a drug raid. U.S. servicemen facing criminal charges in Philippine courts in the past have been transferred to other countries to escape

PARIS AMUSEMENTS**LIDO**

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Vietnam into the Soviet camp and Vietnam's border war with Cambodia, China's client state.

End of Balancing Act

After skillfully walking on a razor's edge through 15 years of the Chinese-Soviet dispute, and obtaining supplies from both countries to conduct its war against the United States and South Vietnam, Hanoi has drawn closer to Moscow since its military victory and thus stoked China's fears of encirclement by pro-Soviet states.

The end of Vietnam's balancing act is attributed to a decline in diplomatic craftsmanship, particularly since the death of Ho Chi Minh, and Hanoi's failure to consolidate in peace what it gained in war.

Apparent economic mismanagement coupled with widespread resistance on the part of southern Vietnam's population to incorporation into a state-managed economy, caused economic problems for Hanoi that made it necessary to turn again and again to the Soviet Union for economic assistance.

Vietnam's choice of Moscow over Peking as its principal ally is believed to have been dictated largely by the tendency of small nations to embrace a distant nation rather than one with which they share a border.

Vietnam's recent entry into the Soviet-dominated Council for Mutual Economic Assistance formalized this alignment, and indications from Peking are that the move infuriated China.

Murky Question

The causes of Vietnam's war with Cambodia are clear — a constantly disputed border and a long history of mutual antagonism — but the question of whether Vietnam or Cambodia bears a preponderance of responsibility for its outbreak is murky.

China is regarded as having had no choice but to side with its client in Phnom Penh, but it has been noted here that China has thrown its support more behind Cambodia as a state than behind the regime of Prime Minister Pol Pot.

The radical Cambodian regime is believed to be an embarrassment to Peking, because Phnom Penh is carrying Maoist dogma on social organization to ruthless extremes, while China has diminished its dogmatism in favor of practical approaches to making the country more livable.

Asian and diplomatic analysts believe that China sought an opportunity to warn Vietnam that no matter how close its relationship with Moscow, China is the principal power with which any Southeast Asian country has to reckon.

That opportunity arose when Vietnam launched a series of economic measures to end the continuing deviations from the rigors of a socialist economy that, more than three years after the war, still set southern Vietnam apart from the north and were beginning to spread northward.

The attack on private enterprise struck especially hard at the ethnic Chinese in Vietnam — estimated at 1.2 million to 1.5 million, mostly in southern Vietnam. So did the deportation of city dwellers to rugged "new economic zones" in uninhabited, often densely forested regions.

In response, China cut off economic aid to Vietnam, attributed the exodus of ethnic Chinese — perhaps 150,000 so far — to Vietnamese persecution, withdrew its ambassador from Hanoi and closed Vietnam's three consulates in China.

Analysts do not believe that Vietnam provoked the falling-out with China by aiming its measures at its Chinese minority. They suspect that China would have used any excuse that presented itself to pick a fight with Vietnam in order to assuage its anger and might.

China's actions are seen here as deliberate provocations to be read as a warning that it must reconsider its closeness to the Soviet Union.

While their breach deepens, China and Vietnam miss no opportunity to put their case to other nations, in Asia and beyond. But no analyst is ready to predict the course of the dispute between powers who remain deeply uncommunicative to the outside world on the essence of their policies.

2 U.S. Reporters Get New Threat By Soviet Judge

MOSCOW, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Two U.S. reporters, who were fined last week for failing to print a court-ordered retraction of a story judged libelous, face a second deadline tomorrow and a warning from the judge that he will take "different measures" if they fail to comply.

Craig Whitney, of The New York Times, and Harold Piper, of The Baltimore Sun, were convicted last month of slander for articles they wrote involving a Georgian dissident.

The court ordered them to print a retraction in either a Soviet or a U.S. newspaper and to pay more than \$3,000 in court costs. Both newspapers refused to print the retractions.

Both reporters were out of the country during the trial. Mr. Whitney returned to Moscow two weeks ago and Mr. Piper is scheduled to return Aug. 14.

Last week, the court fined both reporters 50 rubles each (\$72.50) for failing to comply with the retraction order. Mr. Whitney paid the court costs and fines for both reporters, but said he was doing so "under protest."

Earlier this year a military court sentenced a tenant farmer to death for killing his landlord — the son of a politician close to Mr. Marcos. The man's neighbors said the peasant killed the politician's son because he and his henchmen fired a volley of bullets into the peasant's house in an effort to scare him off his tenancy.



BUS PLUNGE. — Rescuers work at lake in Eastman, Quebec, where bus, carrying mostly handicapped persons returning from a theater outing, sank Friday night. The bus plunged into the lake after its brakes failed. Forty-one of the 48 persons aboard were killed.

41 Killed After Bus Plunges Into Lake in Quebec

EASTMAN, Quebec, Aug. 6 (UPI) — A bus carrying physically and mentally handicapped persons lost its brakes on a steep road, plunged into a lake and sank, killing 41 of the 48 persons aboard.

The people were screaming. They called it "so cold. It's so cold. It's so cold. We want help."

"We want help," said Norman Carpenter, a piano player at the nearby Lac d'Argent Hotel.

The group was returning from a theater outing when the brakes of the bus failed. It apparently left the road and hit Lac d'Argent at about 40 to 45 mph. It

skidded along the water for 500 feet, then settled under 60 feet of water and on about three feet of bottom mud, police said.

"Before that time, everybody, they cried," said Mr. Carpenter, a pianist at the nearby Lac d'Argent Hotel.

The bodies were removed for identification to Asbestos, about 40 miles away, where a center for the handicapped had hired the bus for the theater trip.

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President Urho Kekkonen, 78: Health appears vulnerable.

Finland Asks: Who Will Succeed Kekkonen?

A Delicate Balancing Act Is Critical

By R.W. Apple Jr.

Helsinki (NYT) — In Finland, there is one question that never goes away. People have been posing it for almost a decade, but never with more urgency than now. Who, the politicians and diplomats ask, will succeed Urho Kekkonen as president?

The rugged, resolute Mr. Kekkonen, who has kept Finland balanced between East and West since taking office in 1956, was elected to a new six-year term in January. He is entertaining no thoughts of stepping down. But having been born with this century, he is 78 years old, and his health appears to be vulnerable.

"He doesn't ski as much as he once did," a friend reported. "He's not sick, but he isn't as strong as he used to be."

Potential successors are already jockeying for position. But political maneuvering here is subtle, and most of those who will discuss the situation do so only on the condition that they remain anonymous. A muting of voices is one of the consequences of life in the shadow not only of the Soviet Union, but also of a president as powerful as Mr. Kekkonen.

Critical Choice

Finding the right successor, someone who can preserve Finland's independence while continuing to pacify Moscow, is critical for the Finns. Mr. Kekkonen has made himself the indispensable man by his skill in dealing with the Russians; in 1974 an election was postponed to assure Moscow that continuity would be maintained, and Mr. Kekkonen has faced only token opposition in elections of 1962, 1968 and this year.

The choice will tell us a lot about the direction this country is going to take," a Western diplomat said. "How far will they go to keep the Russians happy?"

Under the Finnish Constitution, the president is responsible for foreign policy, and some Finns would like to give some of the powers to the prime minister, a less influential figure.

Finland could easily become another Poland or Hungary. It was defeated by the Soviet Union in the winter war of 1939-40. Having allied itself with Nazi Germany in 1941, Finland was defeated by Mos-

cov a second time, and it was forced to accept arduous peace terms. Its southeastern border lies 90 miles from Leningrad. But the Finns, and Mr. Kekkonen in particular, have clung tenaciously to the middle ground.

Concessions

In part, this has involved what the Finnish government views as concessions to reality: the extension of Mr. Kekkonen's term for four years beginning in 1974, making possible a linkup with Western Europe's Common Market; a common understanding that the Communist-dominated Finnish People's Democratic League would be included in parliamentary coalitions; silence from the government and press on the subject of Soviet dissidents, and an intensive program of cultural and political interchange with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

At the same time, Mr. Kekkonen has emphasized Finland's ability to function outside the tensions between East and West. It trades heavily with both. Helsinki has served as the site of a number of international conferences, including the European Security Conference of 1975. And Finland makes major contributions to the United Nations, supplying three assistant secretaries-general and the coordinator of the Middle East peacekeeping force, Gen. Ennio Silasvuo.

Some critics in the West say that Mr. Kekkonen has given too much away. They believe that, behind a facade of democracy, Finland has tacitly granted the Russians veto power over its policies. The critics call this process "Finlandization."

Jorma Donner, a coelist and filmmaker of Swedish descent, is among the few domestic critics willing to state his case openly. While conceding that he votes for Mr. Kekkonen — "a man more necessary than

beloved" — Mr. Donner is critical of what he calls "excessive servility toward Moscow."

But the vast majority of prominent Finns and of Westerners who live in Finland believe that Mr. Kekkonen has maintained as much independence, given the geopolitical facts with which Finland must live, as anyone could have. The leader of a major political party noted with pride that neither Finnish culture nor the Finnish economy had fallen under Soviet dominance. The Soviet Union accounts for only about 20 percent of Finland's export trade.

"Whatever they have done to appease the Russians, they have done with their eyes open," said a diplomat who has lived here for three years. "They have drawn the lessons of their own history, and you cannot argue with the fact that 33 years after World War II, their voice is heard in both Washington and Moscow."

Preserving that voice would be the goal of the popularly chosen 300 electors who would then elect a president. They would choose among the nominees of the major parties. Although theoretically free to choose an outsider, they would consider that too risky, in the view of local analysts. In fact, most of the speculation centers on three candidates — two from the Center Party and one from the Social Democratic Party. They are:

- Ahki Karjalainen, a 55-year-old economist who has served as finance minister, foreign minister and prime minister in governments since 1957. Now a director of the Bank of Finland, he is a member of the Center Party, which has its strength in rural areas and small towns.

- Johannes Virolainen, a 64-year-old agronomist who also belongs to the Center Party. He has held the same Cabinet positions as Mr. Karjalainen and serves as minister of agriculture.

- Mauno Koivisto, 55, a former prime minister, who belongs to the Social Democratic Party, which in the 1960s dropped leaders whom the Soviet Union opposed. He is an unorthodox politician, a populist of

gregg, Lincoln-esque appearance who is popular with the general public but unpopular with the leaders of his party. If they have their way, he may never be nominated, but he has a large following.

It appears probable that the Electoral College, which has real power in Finland, would be composed roughly the same way as recent parliaments if so, three of the four biggest parties — Social Democratic, Center, Communist and Conservative — would have to unite to form a majority. In that situation, the Center Party, from which Mr. Kekkonen came, would be likely to provide his successor.

"The Center Party has kept the keys to power since the republic was founded in 1919," said Jan Magnus Jansson, editor of *Hufvudstadsbladet*, a Swedish-language daily here. "In almost every case, they are the most acceptable partner for other parties."

Weaknesses

Both Mr. Virolainen and Mr. Karjalainen have weaknesses. Mr. Virolainen is considered too pro-Western. According to members of Parliament from several parties, he has only "correct" relations with the Soviet embassy. All politicians expect the embassy to make its wishes known, and some expect it to oppose Mr. Virolainen.

Mr. Karjalainen, on the other hand, is thought to be a Soviet favorite. An East European diplomat said of him: "He's flexible, he understands, he's someone we can deal with." Once considered the favorite to succeed Mr. Kekkonen, Mr. Karjalainen incurred the president's displeasure in 1971 by seeking to seek the position too openly. Since then, he has made a modest comeback, and his absence from ministerial office since 1975 may prove to be a benefit. Even in Finland, politicians with nonpolitical images are in vogue.

Asked which man his party would choose, an influential member of the Center Party said that the person must "understand the rules of our relationship with the Soviet Union, and be must be reliable, a consistent man with long experience."

Was he describing Mr. Karjalainen?

"There are those," came the reply, "who would be inclined to reach that conclusion."

2 Years After Dioxine Accident, A Cloud Still Hangs Over Seveso, Italy

Residents Fear Long-Term Effects of Toxic Chemical

By Piero Valsecchi

SEVESO, Italy (AP) — Two years after a toxic cloud killed animals, destroyed vegetation and forced evacuation, parts of this city of 17,000 near Milan are still dead, its residents barred and farming forbidden.

But some residents are returning to the less polluted surrounding areas, despite lingering fears over the long-term effects of dioxine poisoning.

The case, considered Italy's worst ecological disaster, still is far from over.

The cloud of the highly toxic chemical, leaking from the Swiss-owned firm Icmesa, engulfed a large area of this northern Italian town, forcing evacuation of about 800 residents. About 500 have returned.

Residents Barred

A few families remain away by choice, claiming the area to be unsafe. The others, about 280 evacuated from the most polluted area — the 87.3-hectare (215-acre) Zone A — are barred from their property, perhaps forever.

It is still prohibited to raise vegetables, fruits and poultry in an area of 1,780 hectares (4,394 acres).

Meanwhile, controversy and

fears about the long-term effects on the health of residents have not faded, and many are frightened by reports that dioxine may have serious effects on the liver, as suggested by some Italian and foreign researchers.

Seveso's death rate and the incidence of liver diseases there have not increased after dioxine pollution; rates are below the national average. But, according to Carlo Vezzoni, an official of the special regional relief organization in Seveso, many residents still feel unsafe.

Birth Rate Drops

A major evidence of uncertainty and fear among residents is the severe drop in the area's birth rate — to 12.6 per thousand last year and early this year from an average of 17.8 per thousand from 1973 through 1976.

Dioxine's effects on pregnant women have not been established, a Seveso doctor said. Authorities suggested birth control for Seveso residents after several women resorted to abortion fearing that their unborn babies would be malformed.

Emergency Shelter

The Swiss company also has paid about 10 billion lire (\$11 million) for emergency shelter to those evacuated.

Augusta Grassi, one of the evacuees who came back to her house, explained that she is confident that the authorities have done a good job of cleaning.

Business was another reason for her decision. Along with her son and a daughter, she runs a cafe and a tobacco shop. Mrs. Grassi, a widow, said she was tired of living in a

motel, as most of the evacuees do.

Giorgio Riva, 62, returned to his home because he owns it and because he does not believe in what is said are the exaggerated dangers of dioxine.

"I ate fruits and vegetables from my garden in the days that followed the leakage, before evacuation, and nothing happened to me and my wife," he said. "Certainly on that day something serious happened, as I found dead birds and I felt strange itching. By now everything is over."

Declared a health official: "People think that after reclamation and removal of the polluted land there is no longer any danger. We think, however, that the ban is right as a precautionary measure. We can only warn them against underestimating the potential danger of dioxine."

The potential danger has induced authorities to carry out about 600,000 blood tests and other medical checks on residents since July 1977. Monitoring of earth samples is also continuing.

Such tests may go on for years, the health official added.



Seveso villa, shown in 1976 photo, was abandoned shortly after the accident, and area was sealed with barbed-wire fence.

Man Destroying Species by the Scores Each Year

Scientists Warn of Damage From Plant Extinction

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK (NYT) — Somewhere on the face of the earth, perhaps in a Brazilian jungle or on a Cambodian mountainside, or maybe by the banks of the Congo River, a nondescript little plant may be growing, synthesizing in its leaves substances that can cure cancer or prevent bean attacks.

The odds are good, however, that at the present rate of expanding human impact on the earth's wild life, that little plant will be pushed into extinction before anybody discovers its value.

Although nearly half the drugs used in medicine today are based on substances first discovered in nature, and although less than 10

percent of the world's plants have been screened for medically useful compounds, human activity is being allowed to destroy species of plants by the scores if not by hundreds, every year.

Also, as the pressure grows to develop new sources of food, plant breeders turn increasingly to wild plants to find genetic traits that can be bred into the 20 crop species up to which most of the world's people belong.

Some plant breeders warn that the potential for improvement in that small number of crop species may be reaching its limit. It may be time, they say, to go back into the wild and, as has not been done since neolithic times, find new

plant species that can be domesticated for food.

Unnamed Species

Similarly, an untold number of animal species are reaching extinction without anyone's even naming them, much less discovering any uses to which they might be put.

While the problem of endangered species has largely been viewed as an aesthetic concern of sentimentalists, many scientists are warning with increasing alarm that the issue is of far greater consequence for man than the loss of a few spectacular species.

George Woodwell, an ecologist at the Woods Hole Marine Biological Laboratory in Massachusetts

calls the problem biological impoverishment and warns that the quality of human life can be expected to decline as the diversity of species declines.

Norman Myers, a wildlife biologist based in Africa, estimates that in tropical forests one species is becoming extinct every day and that the rate will go to one extinction an hour in just a few years.

Thomas Lovejoy, a biologist who heads the World Wildlife Fund, estimates that, if current trends continue unchecked, at least one-sixth of all the species inhabiting the earth today will be extinct by the end of the century.

Nobody really knows how many kinds of plants and animals there are. Estimates range from 3 million to more than 10 million, of which only about 1½ million have been

claimed hundreds of thousands of species of life, nearly all before they can be examined for possible uses.

If allowed to occur, the projected losses of unique life forms would constitute an irreversible alteration in the nature of the biosphere even before we understand its workings," Mr. Eckholm wrote in a report entitled "Disappearing Species: The Social Challenge." He warned, "The fabric of life will not just suffer a minor rip; sections of it will be torn to shreds."

A Complex Issue

Most of the threat is in the tropics, where, because of climate conditions, far more varied and complex communities of plants and animals have evolved than in the temperate zones. It has been found that a volcano in the Philippines, for example, supports a greater variety of woody plants than does the entire United States. The biologically richest area of the earth is believed to be the Amazon basin, which is literally being bulldozed in search of minerals.

Erik Eckholm of the Worldwatch Institute, a private Washington-based research organization that analyzes global issues, estimates that by the year 2000, human

not only that the rich countries increase their aid for conservation of critical habitats, but also that they lead aid for more rapid, broad-based "economic" development in those countries.

"Equitable economic progress," Mr. Eckholm wrote, "will provide alternative livelihoods for people who might otherwise endanger nature reserves. It will also allow people to take a farsighted view of the importance of biological diversity."

"Developers and conservationists," he said, "need each other if the ultimate goals of either are to be met, for biological impoverishment and human impoverishment are inextricably intertwined."

Congress Is Told To Cut Program For Controllers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (UPI) — At a cost of \$370,000 each, the government is training and funding new careers for former air traffic controllers who ask for help.

Because of the high cost, and because few controllers take advantage of the program, the General Accounting Office has recommended to Congress that the program be shelved.

Congress established the second career program in 1972 to aid controllers who had been removed from their jobs because they no longer were able to perform the highly specialized duties.

The Federal Aviation Agency employs more than 18,000 controllers at 400 airports and 25 air route traffic control centers. Because the skill is so specialized, limited opportunities exist outside government for the controllers. Up to two years of schooling was designed to train them for new careers.

But about half of the 2,580 controllers eligible since 1972 have either declined or withdrawn from the program or

A Taste Test for Antarctic Shellfish

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — A cocktail party in Tokyo, a food fair in Cologne, and a supermarket display in Moscow are key testing grounds of an attempt to tap man's last known source of animal protein.

The food is a shrimp-like antarctic shellfish called krill, whose Norwegian name means whale food.

Those taking the taste test will determine whether fishing nations invest millions of dollars to make krill products available to the world.

"With the world's population doubling every 25 years, the world fish catch leveling off at 60 or 70 million tons a year and land-based agriculture growing too slowly, the demand for this new protein source is bound to grow," said Katherine Green, a marine biologist from El Paso, Texas.

About 50,000 tons of antarctic krill are caught each year for test marketing by six fishing nations. And in the past three years, their fleets have perfected ways to locate krill swarms several miles wide by using sound waves. They net as much as 300 tons per ship daily and process krill aboard factory vessels.

Scientists from the 13 Antarctic Treaty nations, meeting here last week to draft measures for conserving polar marine life, agreed that at least several million tons of krill could be caught each year without endangering the shellfish or its predators.

"There's more than enough krill in the Antarctic

to support a greater variety of life," Dr. George Minilla, a commissioner in the former regime of Gen. Ignacio Achampong, told reporters.

Those released included Col. Ignacio Achampong, a former military general who overthrew Gen. Acham

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Euromarket

Dollar Bonds Up, DM Issues Sag; EIB Plans Japan-Eurodollar Bond

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS. Aug. 6 (IHT) — "Incredulous" is the one-word summary of professional opinion in the international capital market last week.

The very bankers who for some weeks had been saying that the worst was near to if not already over in the current cycle of rising interest rates were agape at the buying panic evident on Wall Street last week. Not only were short-term prices bid higher, but prices of fixed-rate securities were bid up too.

This spilled over into the Eurobond market, where prices of highly-qualified, high-yielding dollar bonds were bid up. The EIB 9½s, at 97% a week ago, ended at 98½; the Hydro-Quebec 9½s were close to par after trading at 99 a week earlier and the Penney 8½s were at 98½, up from 98¼. Dealers warned that the movements were exaggerated by professional short covering and by the dearth of new material since mid-May. However, the short-term market appeared to signal confirmation with one-year Eurodollar deposits bid at under 9 percent for the first time since mid-June and the six-month rate now comfortably under 9 percent.

Professionals were amazed at the apparent transformation in market psychology. A week ago they were preaching to disbelievers that conditions were unlikely to worsen significantly and now they find the market suddenly discounting all the negatives with an effervescence that some skeptics privately label mass delirium. For its part, Salomon Brothers reported Friday that up-

ward pressure on interest rates will remain strong and will continue next year.

However, with prices in the secondary market rising, there is general agreement that this signals the possibility of re-opening the new-issue market. The major deterrent is the unwillingness of borrowers to tap the market. Bankers say most of their clients would prefer to defer further borrowing in anticipation of a decline in interest rates.

There was not much joy at the news that the European Investment Bank would be coming to market later this month as the bank is notorious for insisting on stingy terms which not only make it difficult to place its issue but also upset the yards of other borrowers used in determining terms on their issues. The current example of this is the Chase Manhattan 100-million Deutsche mark offering, carrying a coupon of 6 percent for 15 years.

If the World Bank could borrow 200 million DM for 12 years at 6 percent, as has just done to the distress of underwriters and investors, Chase insisted that it could do slightly better given the scarcity value of prime U.S. names issuing DM paper. As reported last week, three leading West German banks refused the invitation to co-manage the issue and managers are having a difficult time trying to place it.

The EIB's upcoming dollar issue — \$100 million for 12 years — will be unusual in that \$80 million will be managed and underwritten by Japanese banks for sale to domestic institutions. Japan, like West Ger-

many, has been promoting the foreign use of its domestic capital market as a means to incite capital outflows and thus reduce the effect of the swollen trade surplus on the nation's overall balance of payments. However, the sharp, rapid appreciation of the yen has caused most foreign borrowers to postpone plans to tap the yen bond market.

The EIB loan, officials hope, will incite domestic institutional invest-

HUNGARIAN BANKS FIGHT

PARIS. Aug. 6 (IHT) — It was with considerable distress that the international banking community learned last week that a consortium of 14 Japanese banks had agreed to lend \$500 million to the U.K. Electricity Council — for the terms were the narrowest, albeit by a whisker, since the rate-cutting heyday of 1973-74.

The irritation was directed as much at the finely tuned terms — half a point over the London interbank offered rate (Libor) for six years and ½ over for the remaining four years — as at the fact that it was a syndicate of Japanese banks doing the fine tuning. The previous best terms in the current cycle of ample bank liquidity was the ½ spread the French paid on equal legs of its 10-year loan, and a growing number of bankers have been arguing that the decline in margins had ended and a new upturn was beginning.

But the big worry was whether the U.K. loan signals a new era of rate cutting, which the Japanese took the lead in doing in the previous liquidity cycle in 1973. Indicative of how nervous the banking community is was the rumor that the Japanese had offered even lower terms but that these had been increased at the insistence of the Bank of England, which was said to have argued that the return for the banks was not adequate. (Lead manager Sumitomo Bank thought this was very laughable, as did the more phlegmatic spokesman for the Bank of England.)

What clearly worries bankers is the flood of dollars the Bank of Japan is sitting on and the deposits it may be making with Japanese commercial banks — giving them access to cheap dollars with which to undercut foreign competition in arranging loans. The hard feelings this scenario provoked the last time it was done, some bankers argue, will prevent a replay.

Standby Agreements

One usually well-informed banker maintains that the Japanese Finance Ministry has laid down conditions — a portion of the banks' roll-over assets must be covered by standby agreements or roll-over credits of at least 18 months — that effectively raise the banks' cost of funding and exclude any possibility of rate cutting. This, he said, explains why Japanese banks are such heavy issuers of dollar certificates of deposit.

While the Japanese have participated in the general downturn in

(Continued on Page 11)

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tors to sell yen and buy dollars given that the outlook for significant further appreciation of the yen is dim and that the remuneration on dollar securities is much higher than can be earned on yen instruments.

The remaining \$20 million will be underwritten and sold in the international market. The EIB indicates that the coupon and issue date will be set in early October.

Gold futures on New York's Comet, in the absence of major news in the market, closed fairly

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Over-Counter Market

Sales In 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg/c	Sales In 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg/c	Sales In 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg/c	Sales In 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg/c	
(Continued from Page 7)																				
Int'l Cof.	57	18	7	+ 9c	Jhrmk un	94	319	209	31	- 1c	LoOffEx	369	914	854	+ 1c	StamCof	1801	9	714	+ 81c + 1c
InterPip L30	126	14c	14c	14c	JoshiM. 2.0	277	199	104	194	- 14c	LowesCo.40	3563	2214	1994	+ 21c + 1c	StamRcs.1.4b	245	254	254	+ 1c
Int'lSrv.6c	4229	14c	14c	14c	Judy's.6c	229	219	209	219	+ 1c	MNC	2703	414	356	+ 1c	UHCofTV	10	223	223	+ 1c
Int'lTrn.3c	21	21	21	21	KOI	737	244	234	244	+ 1c	NMCco.12	575	514	474	+ 1c	UCorBch.04	7	154	154	+ 1c
Int'lTrn.7c	310	6	5	+ 3c	KRMPet	142	3	216	216	+ 1c	MFYHill.16	1264	8	8	+ 1c	UFinCof.10	10	224	225	+ 1c
Int'lTrn.21c	45	25c	25c	25c	Kollated	97	244	216	216	+ 1c	MGRHill.10	295	1294	1214	+ 1c	UFinCof.12	10	224	225	+ 1c
Int'lTrn.40c	358	92	78	+ 7c	Komon.1.40	147	344	304	304	+ 1c	MATSS.20	337	459	441	+ 1c	UFinCof.22	134	124	124	+ 1c
Int'lTrn.50c	100	20c	20c	20c	Komon.1.40	147	344	304	304	+ 1c	McDmtd.08	22	1614	1614	+ 1c	UEhr	134	124	124	+ 1c
Int'lTrn.70c	37	12c	12c	12c	Kompa.2.0	95	38	36	38	+ 1c	NCfcrSV.20	1704	18	154	+ 1c	UFinCof.3	10	224	225	+ 1c
Int'lTrn.80c	119	78	78	78	Kompa.2.0	95	38	36	38	+ 1c	PondlyP.25e	337	686	614	+ 1c	USSur	709	173	173	+ 1c
JB Bus.13	109	10c	10c	10c	Kompa.2.0	95	38	36	38	+ 1c	PortOn.04	124	21	20	+ 1c	USTrck.1.2	767	15	154	+ 1c
JamWpr.24	24	14c	14c	14c	Kompa.2.0	95	38	36	38	+ 1c	PostOn.20	x1207	1194	1054	+ 1c	USTrck.1.9	203	244	234	+ 1c
JamWpr.41	1	14c	14c	14c	Kompa.2.0	95	38	36	38	+ 1c	PostOn.20	x1207	1194	1054	+ 1c	USTrck.2.4	104	244	234	+ 1c
JamWpr.50	1108	12	9	114c + 3c	Koarmy.1.20	1497	18	176	176	+ 1c	PostOn.20	x1207	1194	1054	+ 1c	UUnio.06	1	19	19	19
JamWpr.52	317	22	22	22	Koarmy.1.20	1497	18	176	176	+ 1c	PostOn.20	x1207	1194	1054	+ 1c	UUnio.06	173	234	234	+ 1c
JamWpr.53	137	11c	11c	11c	Koarmy.1.20	1497	18	176	176	+ 1c	PostOn.20	x1207	1194	1054	+ 1c	UUnio.06	173	234	234	+ 1c
JetHNl.40	187	22c	22c	22c	Koarmy.1.20	1497	18	176	176	+ 1c	PostOn.20	x1207	1194	1054	+ 1c	UUnio.06	173	234	234	+ 1c
JewArnl.30	394	23c	23c	23c	Kemper.1.60	1425	40	36	36	+ 1c	Koarmy.1.20	1497	18	176	+ 1c	UUnio.06	173	234	234	+ 1c
Jenoc.Dan	x417	9	9	9	Kemper.1.60	1425	40	36	36	+ 1c	Koarmy.1.20	1497	18	176	+ 1c	UUnio.06	173	234	234	+ 1c
Jenoc.Dan	100	17c	17c	17c	Kemper.1.60	1425	40	36	36	+ 1c	Koarmy.1.20	1497	18	176	+ 1c	UUnio.06	173	234	234	+ 1c
Jenoc.Dan	249	20c	20c	20c	Kemper.1.60	1425	40	36	36	+ 1c	Koarmy.1.20	1497	18	176	+ 1c	UUnio.06	173	234	234	+ 1c
Jhrmk w/	215	11	10	10	Kemper.1.60	1425	40	36	36	+ 1c	Koarmy.1.20	1497	18	176	+ 1c	UUnio.06	173	234	234	+ 1c
Jhrmk w/	215	11	10	10	Kemper.1.60	1425	40	36	36	+ 1c	Koarmy.1.20	1497	18	176	+ 1c	UUnio.06	173	234	234	+ 1c
Kemper.1.20	104	12c	12c	12c	Kemper.1.60	1425	40	36	36	+ 1c	Koarmy.1.20	1497	18	176	+ 1c	UUnio.06	173	234	234	+ 1c
Kemper.1.20	104	12c	12c	12c	Kemper.1.60	1425	40	36	36	+ 1c	Koarmy.1.20	1497	18	176	+ 1c	UUnio.06	173	234	234	+ 1c
Kemper.1.20	104	12c	12c	12c	Kemper.1.60	1425	40	36	36	+ 1c	Koarmy.1.20	1497	18	176	+ 1c	UUnio.06	173	234	234	+ 1c
Kemper.1.20	104	12c	12c	12c	Kemper.1.60	1425	40	36	36	+ 1c	Koarmy.1.20	1497	18	176	+ 1c	UUnio.06	173	234	234	+ 1c
Kemper.1.20	104	12c	12c	12c	Kemper.1.60	1425	40	36	36	+ 1c	Koarmy.1.20	1497	18	176	+ 1c	UUnio.06	173	234	234	+ 1c
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Kemper.1.20	104	12c	12c	12c	Kemper.1.60	1425	40	36	36	+ 1c	Koarmy.1.20	1497	18	176	+ 1c	UUnio.06	173	234	234	+ 1c
Kemper.1.20	104	12c	12c	12c	Kemper.1.60	1425	40	36	36	+ 1c	Koarmy.1.20	1497	18	176	+ 1c	UUnio.06	173	234	234	+ 1c
Kemper.1.20	104	12c	12c	12c	Kemper.1.60	1425	40	36	36	+ 1c	Koarmy.1.20	1497	18	176	+ 1c	UUnio.06	173	234	234	+ 1c
Kemper.1.20	104	12c	12c	12c	Kemper.1.60	1425	40	36	36	+ 1c	Koarmy.1.20	1497	18	176	+ 1c	UUnio.06	173	234	234	+ 1c
Kemper.1.20	104	12c	12c	12c	Kemper.1.60	1425	40	36	36	+ 1c	Koarmy.1.20	1497	18	176	+ 1c	UUnio.06	173	234	234	+ 1c
Kemper.1.20	104	12c	12c	12c	Kemper.1.60	1425	40	36	36	+ 1c	Koarmy.1.20	1497	18	176	+ 1c	UUnio.06	173	234	234	+ 1c
Kemper.1.20	104	12c	12c	12c	Kemper.1.60	1425	40	36	36	+ 1c	Koarmy.1.20	1497	18	176	+ 1c	UUnio.06	173	234	234	+ 1c
Kemper.1.20	104	12c	12c	12c	Kemper.1.60	1425	40	36	36	+ 1c	Koarmy.1.20	1497	18	176	+ 1c	UUnio.06	173	234		

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1978

New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sales

Assets	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price
NEW YORK, I.A.P.I.—ATT 42d45s	801/2	vBdM 42d70	71	ColuG 9%6	991/2				
The following issues, supplied by the National Association, Inc., are securities of the various of which have been sold (not As yet value or bought in issue plus sales charged Friday)		ATT 21a82	70	Bond 12y27	1021/2				
ATT 37a82	81/2	Bond 10y27	101	Bond 9y27	1021/2				
ATT 52a82	81/2	Bond 8y27	101	CdSD 7y60	91/2				
ATT 58a82	81/2	Bond 6y27	101	GdpC 11y30	1021/2				
ATT 64a82	81/2	Bond 4y27	101	GdpC 9y30	91/2				
ATT 70a82	81/2	Bond 2y27	101	GdpC 7y27	91/2				
ATT 76a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 5y27	91/2				
ATT 82a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 3y27	91/2				
ATT 88a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 94a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 100a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 106a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 112a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 118a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 124a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 130a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 136a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 142a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 148a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 154a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 160a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 166a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 172a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 178a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 184a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 190a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 196a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 202a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 208a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 214a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 220a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 226a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 232a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 238a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 244a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 250a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 256a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 262a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 268a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 274a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 280a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 286a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 292a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 298a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 304a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 310a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 316a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 322a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 328a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 334a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 340a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 346a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 352a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 358a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 364a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 370a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 376a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 382a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 388a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 394a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 400a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 406a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 412a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 418a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 424a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 430a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 436a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 442a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 448a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 454a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 460a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 466a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 472a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 478a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 484a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 490a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 496a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 502a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 508a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 514a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 520a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 526a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 532a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 538a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 544a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 550a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 556a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				
ATT 562a82	81/2	Bond 1y27	101	GdpC 1y27	91/2				

Maybe the Best Part of a Streak Is the End

By Joe Durso

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (NYT) — "When my hitting streak was ended, I was saying the other day, 'I felt terrible. I felt as though I'd lost my best friend.'"

Joe DiMaggio sat back in his chair and remembered his "best friend" of 37 years ago: 223 times at bat, 91 hits, 15 home runs and an average of .408. Also, 36 straight games, the hitting streak they said would never be broken. No wonder he felt as though he had lost his best friend.

When Pete Rose passed 38 straight games a couple of weeks ago, setting a modern record for the National League, he received a telegram from DiMaggio that read: "Congratulations and good luck."

"I didn't particularly want him to break my record," Joe was saying. "I was wishing him well for the opportunity he had. I have nothing but admiration for this man to go as far as he's gone."

Then Rose was streaking past 39 straight, taking aim at DiMaggio's best friend and saying: "I got half a building built. Got to go to the rest of it now. But it wouldn't be the end of the world if I went 0-for-4."

"He's got the bat," Joe D. ob-

served with absolute logic. "He's going to have to do it."

So last Tuesday night in Atlanta, in the same stadium where Henry Aaron broke Babe Ruth's home-run record four years ago, Pete Rose went 0-for-4.

Battling against a rookie left-hander named Larry McWilliams, he walked on a 3-2 pitch in the first inning, hit a line drive that the pitcher speared in the second and grounded out to shortstop on the fifth. Then, swinging against an experienced right-hander, Gene Garber, he lined out to third base (into a double play) in the seventh and struck out on a 2-2 changeup in the ninth — ending the game and the streak at 44 games.

When it was over, Rose received a standing ovation and a bouquet of roses from the Atlanta Braves. But the thing he will remember most about the night of Aug. 1, 1978, is the collar he got from McWilliams and Garber: 0-for-4.

But Rose, the most combative of baseball players, who asks no quarter and gives none, stepped out of character in a moment of disappointment or pique and said:

"Garber was pitching like it was the seventh game of the World Series. He had a 16-4 lead. I'm not saying anything about him bearing

down. I just said he should challenge somebody. I had one pitch at swing that was a strike. Most pitchers in baseball just challenge a guy in that situation. He was just trying to in-and-out, up-and-down you."

"I wanted his streak to continue," replied Garber, a 31-year-old Pennsylvania, with a wicked sidearm whip, "but I wanted to get him out, too. That's what I get paid to do. That's the way I always pitch. I had an idea he was hitting like it was the ninth inning of the World Series. The one thing I didn't want to do was end the streak with a walk."

"If Phil Niekro had been pitching and I got five pitches," Rose persisted, "I guarantee you three would have been fastballs. I wouldn't have seen the knuckleball, his best pitch."

Well, he may have been right about that. The night before, Niekro had fed Pete a fastball in the sixth inning, and Pete obliged by bouncing it past the second baseman for a single. But he was wrong if he thought that was the way for Niekro to "challenge" him or anybody else. Niekro challenges with the knuckle; he mixes in an occasional fastball to break the spell, not to break the streak.

Remember three months ago,

Rose can be forgiven his disappointment; he has been hounding for a win that was a strike. Most pitchers in baseball just challenge a guy in that situation. He was just trying to in-and-out, up-and-down you."

The trouble is that we have all grown record-crazy in sports. Performance pays big, and records glamorize performance — for the individual and the business both.

Maybe baseball owes Rose a vote of thanks, or maybe the Cincinnati Reds owe him a fat new contract when his old one runs out this winter. When he brought his streak to Philadelphia, attendance jumped by 11,000 a game. In New York, it soared 100 percent. In Atlanta, he drew 45,007 when he tied Willie Keeler's National League record at 44 games the night before, about 32,000 above

average.

But records should not be staged for promotional pull. Nielsen ratings or box-office ring. They become giants, bigger than the competition that makes a sporting event work. You tamper with the lineup, took two called third strikes and grounded out to third base before leaving in the seventh inning. Later, he bristled when people

asked if he had been trying his best. But safely back home in Atlanta the next night, on national television, he creamed the first pitch down over the plate.

The point of any record should be one thing: excellence. That is what Rose has pursued for 16 summers. That was what Garber was pursuing on the night of Aug. 1.

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Yankees 3, Orioles 2

At New York, Roy White doubled home Graig Nettles from first with two out in the bottom of the

Mariners 3, A's 2

Rangers 4, Indians 3

At Arlington, Texas, John Lowenstein who entered the game as a pinch-hitter in the ninth, hit a two-out two-run homer in the 12th to give Texas a 4-3 victory over Cleveland.

Tigers 7, White Sox 0

At Detroit, rookie catcher Lance Parrish hit a pair of two-run homers to support the four-hit pitching of Jack Billingham as Detroit beat Chicago, 7-0.

Twins 4-3, Angels 3-4

At Anaheim, Calif., Ken Landreux doubled home two runs in the seventh and Chris Knapp won his first start since coming off the disabled list to give California a 4-3 victory over Minnesota and a split of their doubleheader. Minnesota rookie Roger Erickson outdueled Frank Tanana in the opener for a 4-3 victory.

Dodgers 2, Giants 0

In the National League at San Francisco, Los Angeles broke a six-game losing streak behind the shutout pitching of rookie Bob Welch, beating San Francisco, 2-0, on run-scoring two-out singles by Bill Russell and Roy Cey in the eighth.

Reds 7, Padres 1

At Cincinnati, Mike LaCoss hurled a four-hitter and ignited a five-run fifth inning with a double as Cincinnati halted San Diego's 10-game winning streak, 7-1. LaCoss, making only his fourth big league start, raised his record to 3-1 and snapped an eight-game winning streak by San Diego starter Eric Rasmussen.

Expos 7, Cubs 4

At Chicago, Gary Carter drove in four runs with a single and a bases-loaded double, and Ross Grimsley won his 13th game as Montreal defeated Chicago, 7-4. Carter's RBI single gave Montreal a 1-0 lead in the second inning and his three-run double capped a six-run uprising against loser Dave Roberts, 4-7, in the fifth.

Cardinals 5, Mets 3

At St. Louis, Jerry Humphrey hit a three-run homer and Steve Swisher hit a two-run single to give St. Louis a 5-3 triumph over New York, ending St. Louis' losing streak at seven games.

Astros 5-7, Braves 3-0

At Atlanta, Vern Ruble fired a four-hit shutout for his first National League victory as Houston blanked Atlanta, 7-0, completing a doubleheader sweep. Dennis Wallin's pinch-hit three-run double in the ninth of the opener broke a tie and sparked Houston to a 5-3 victory.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST

W L Pct. GB

Boston 59 41 .557

Milwaukee 50 42 .545

Baltimore 51 43 .536

New York 50 47 .555

Detroit 57 49 .544

Cleveland 51 56 .477

Seattle 37 56 .370

WEST

Kansas City 57 47 .557

California 45 52 .524

Colorado 57 47 .524

Texas 51 54 .477

Minnesota 46 51 .453

Chicago 45 52 .421

Seattle 40 78 .364

Friday's Games

Boston 5, New York 1

Detroit 7, Chicago 2

Milwaukee 6, Boston 2

Toronto 7, Kansas City 4

Texas 8, Cleveland 0

Calif. 12, Minnesota 3

Oakland 6, Atlanta 1

Saturday's Games

Boston 8, Atlanta 1

Seattle 3, Oakland 2

Minnesota 4-3, California 3-4

New York 5, Baltimore 2

Detroit 7, Atlanta 2

Kansas City 3, Toronto 3

Texas 4, Cleveland 3, 12 innings

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST

W L Pct. GB

Philadelphia 55 43 .595

Chicago 55 43 .595

Pittsburgh 50 54 .481

Montreal 52 59 .468

New York 47 54 .423

St. Louis 41 56 .374

WEST

San Francisco 45 45 .595

Cincinnati 44 45 .597

Los Angeles 42 48 .554

San Diego 57 53 .518

Houston 51 59 .449

Atlanta 50 59 .459

Friday's Games

Philadelphia 3-2, Pittsburgh 0-5

Atlanta 7, Houston 2

San Diego 3, Cincinnati 3

New York 5, St. Louis 3

San Francisco 2, Los Angeles 3-0

Cincinnati 7, Atlanta 3-0

St. Louis 5, New York 3

Saturday's Games

Philadelphia vs. Pittsburgh, rain.

Montreal 7, Chicago 2

Los Angeles 5, San Francisco 6

Houston 5, Atlanta 3-0

Atlanta 5, San Jose 1

St. Louis 5, New York 3

Sunday's Games

Philadelphia vs. Pittsburgh, rain.

Montreal 7, Chicago 2

Los Angeles 5, San Francisco 6

Houston 5, Atlanta 3-0

Atlanta 5, San Jose 3

St. Louis 5, New York 3

Sunday's Games

Philadelphia vs. Pittsburgh, rain.

Montreal 7, Chicago 2

Los Angeles 5, San Francisco 6

Houston 5, Atlanta 3-0

Atlanta 5, San Jose 3

St. Louis 5, New York 3

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